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NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

Morbidity and Mortality

Vol. 16, No. 34

WEEKLY REPORT

Week Ending August 26, 1967

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

BUREAU OF DISEASE PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

SHIGELLOSIS – Vermont

During July 1967, approximately 140 persons were affected with acute gastroenteritis at a summer camp in Vermont. The most prominent signs and symptoms of illness were diarrhea, nausea, headache, fever, malaise, stomach cramps, and dizziness. Less than 50 percent of those ill vomited. The illness was mild with a duration of 48 to 72 hours. One of the campers had bloody diarrhea. Only one patient required more intensive care than could be provided at the camp infirmary.

Approximately 450 persons made up the camp's resident population at the time of the outbreak: 325 campers from 6 to 16 years of age and 125 staff members. Epidemiologic investigation revealed that most cases occurred in two waves of illness, the first from July 4 to 8 and the second from July 13 to 18 (Figure 1, page 286). Attack rates for the entire camp were 6.4 and 20.0 percent in the first and second waves, respectively. Five of six persons

(Continued on page 286)

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CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

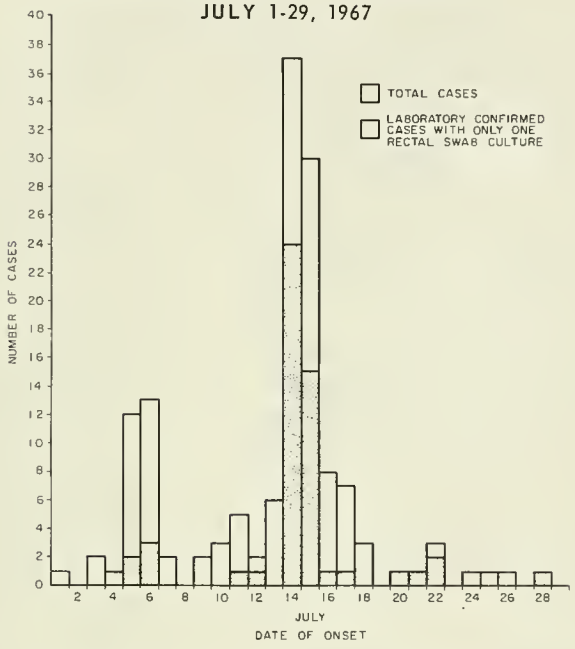
DISEASE	34th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1962 - 1966	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 34 WEEKS		
	AUGUST 26, 1967	AUGUST 27, 1966		1967	1966	MEDIAN 1962 - 1966
Aseptic meningitis	112	150	74	1,499	1,477	1,177
Brucellosis	—	7	10	170	156	243
Diphtheria	1	1	3	66	113	156
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	48	111	- - -	972	1,111	- - -
Encephalitis, post-infectious	11	10	- - -	604	560	- - -
Hepatitis, serum	51	35	638	1,395	912	26,005
Hepatitis, infectious	735	535		24,951	21,226	
Malaria	41	12	3	1,273	230	59
Measles (rubeola)	175	491	832	57,250	188,165	356,342
Meningococcal infections, total	22	43	28	1,624	2,643	1,886
Civilian	21	39	- - -	1,512	2,371	- - -
Military	1	4	- - -	112	272	- - -
Poliomyelitis, total	1	—	4	23	61	69
Paralytic	—	—	3	19	57	57
Rubella (German measles)	178	204	- - -	39,467	41,121	- - -
Streptococcal sore throat & scarlet fever	4,603	3,797	3,797	314,825	298,120	276,674
Tetanus	3	5	5	143	110	169
Tularemia	5	5	5	118	114	186
Typhoid fever	6	9	13	254	236	265
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	14	13	11	213	181	166
Rabies in animals	71	75	74	2,974	2,846	2,846

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	2	Rabies in man:	2
Botulism:	2	Rubella, Congenital Syndrome:	4
Leptospirosis:	25	Trichinosis:	45
Plague:	2	Typhus, murine:	29
Psittacosis:	31	Polio, Unsp. Md.-1	4

SHIGELLOSIS – Vermont *(Continued from front page)*

Figure 1
SHIGELLOSIS AT A CAMP IN VERMONT
JULY 1-29, 1967



ill during the first wave who were examined bacteriologically for enteric pathogens were found to be shedding *Shigella sonnei* in their stools. In the second wave, one rectal swab was obtained from each patient reporting to the camp infirmary, and 45 percent were positive for *S. sonnei*.

Attack rates among campers by geographic residence in the camp were not significantly different in either wave. Comparisons of employee groups affected in the first wave by duties and geographic residence in the camp were inconclusive due to the low numbers involved. In the second wave, however, there appeared to be a greater risk of infection among employees working in the camp stables, as 8 of 21 (38 percent) were affected in contrast to 17 of the camp.

Sewage contamination of the major well at camp was implicated as the most probable source of infection. All disposal of body wastes at the camp is by water carriage to a series of septic tanks with drain fields. The camp is located on a hill underlain with rock sloping downhill just below the surface. Because of the underlying rock, all water drainage from the camp eventually reaches a gravel aquifer located in a level area at the lowest point in the camp. The well in question draws water from a 70-foot depth, just above the underlying rock that continues to slope into the water-bearing strata. Several water fountains in the most active areas of camp, including the stable area, are fed by this well. Neither the water from this well nor that of the two other water systems at the camp was chlorinated at the time of the outbreak. On July 10, heavy contamination with coliforms was detected in samples from the camp water system processed by the Vermont Department of Health.

On August 7, fluorescein dye was placed in three septic tanks uphill from the well; within 45 minutes dye was found in a small pool on the surface of the ground about 200 feet away and 40 feet below one of the septic tanks. Six days later water from the well contained the dye. Thus underground channeling could have led a stream of sewage from one or more of the septic tanks into water being drawn by the well. The first areas to receive water from the well are the stables; the higher attack rates observed in the stable employees may provide additional support that the illness was waterborne, at least in the second wave.

Food histories obtained from the resident camp population for July 11-14 indicated that a significantly greater number of ill persons consumed milk than did well persons at lunch and supper on July 11. The milk supplied to the camp was pasteurized. Inspection of the dairy did not reveal any significant sanitary deficiencies and there was no history of illness among dairy employees. No illness is known to have occurred at two other camps receiving the same milk. The camp received seven or eight 40-quart containers of milk daily. From these containers, milk was poured into 2-quart pitchers for serving. Some milk was usually left in the pitchers following a meal. It is possible that this milk could have been placed in less than full 40-quart containers and served again at the following meal. It is known that the food handler who poured milk on July 11 had diarrhea on that day and was culturally positive for *S. sonnei* in an initial survey of the kitchen help on July 10. There is a possibility that he contaminated the milk, which could then have incubated at less than refrigerator temperatures during and just after mealtime.

During the second wave, emergency measures were instituted to provide appropriate medical attention and to prevent spread of illness to unaffected persons at the camp. A number of sanitary deficiencies in the kitchen, as well as in the general camp operation, were found during the investigation of the outbreak. Prompt correction of the major deficiencies, particularly the provision of safe drinking water, was made as soon as the second wave of illness was evident. No new cases of shigellosis have occurred since July 28.

(Reported by Dr. Robert Aiken, State Health Commissioner, Dr. Linus Leavens, State Epidemiologist, and other personnel from the Vermont Department of Health; and a team from NCDC.)

Editoriol Note:

The epidemiologic features of this epidemic of shigellosis, occurring in two waves, strongly suggest repeated exposure to the same common vehicle. Intermittent contamination of the unchlorinated water supply seems to be the most likely source for these two waves of illness, although potentially contaminated milk cannot be conclusively excluded.

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
PSITTACOSIS – 1966

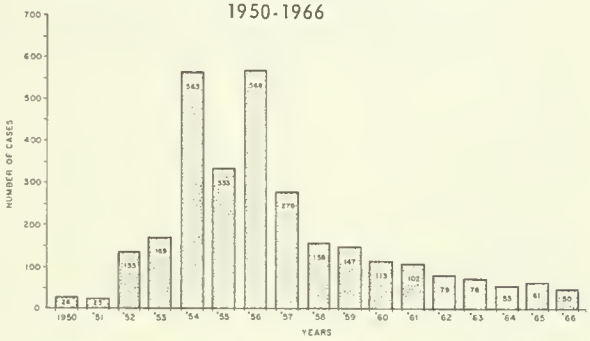
A total of 50 human cases of psittacosis were reported from 19 states in 1966, 11 cases fewer than in 1965. This is the lowest total reported since 1951 when 25 were recorded (Figure 2).

Parakeets and pigeons, the two most common reservoir hosts since 1962, accounted for 73 percent of the 45 cases for which exposure data were furnished. Parakeets were listed as the most probable source of infection for 24 cases (53 percent), and pigeons for 9 (20 percent). Pet-bird owners, with 21 of the 45 reported cases (47 percent), comprised the largest exposure category. The only case reported which could be considered as occurring in a poultry processor was in a 9-year-old child who helped his mother gather chicken eggs for subsequent sale. Two common-source outbreaks which implicated pet parakeets were reported; one involved a man and wife and the other, a mother and three children.

Of the 45 human cases studied, 29 (64 percent) occurred in males. The ages ranged from 3 to 82 years, with a mean of 43 and a median of 46.

The geographic distribution of the 50 cases was similar to that of the 61 cases reported in 1965. Sixteen of the 19 states reported human cases in both 1965 and 1966; 6 states that reported in 1965 did not record any cases in 1966. The following states notified three or more human cases in 1966: Texas-10, Wisconsin-8, Massachusetts-4, Pennsylvania-5, California-3, Minnesota-3, and Tennessee-3.

Figure 2
REPORTED HUMAN PSITTACOSIS CASES*
1950-1966



SOURCE: NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER, MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

*PRELIMINARY DATA

Five cases were reported in which there were no known avian contacts within the month prior to onset. No turkey, chicken, or other avian ornithosis outbreaks were notified in 1966.

(Reported by the Veterinary Public Health Section, Epidemiology Program, NCDC.)

REPORTED CASES OF POST-INFECTIOUS ENCEPHALITIS
SECOND QUARTER ENDING JULY 1, 1967 (WEEKS 14-26)

State	Mumps	Measles	Chickenpox	Other Specified
Arizona	...	...	...	Influenza-1
California	52	7	5	Herpes Simplex-3, Herpes Zoster-1, Coxsackie Virus-1
Connecticut	...	...	1	
Florida	18	1	...	Herpes-1
Illinois	43	1	1	Influenza-1
Louisiana	5	...	...	Herpes Simplex-1
Maryland	23	...	2	Post-Vaccinal-1
Massachusetts	2	...	...	
Michigan	27	...	2	Influenza-1
Minnesota	18	...	2	Herpes Simplex-1
New York, Upstate	6	...	1	
Oregon	...	2	...	
Pennsylvania	16	...	3	Staphylococcal-1
Rhode Island	1	...	...	
South Dakota	...	...	...	Pneumonia-1
Tennessee	18	...	1	Herpes Zoster-1, Post-Vaccinal Measles-1
Texas	4	...	...	
Virginia	1	1	2	
Washington	9	1	2	
Second Quarter Total				
1967	243	13	22	
1966	137	67	33	
Cumulative Total (Weeks 1-26)				
1967	377	30	38	
1966	244	129	61	

CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

AUGUST 26, 1967 AND AUGUST 27, 1966 (34th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS		BRUCELLOSIS	DIPHTHERIA	ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS			
					Primary including unsp. cases		Post-Infectious	Serum		Infectious	
	1967	1966	1967	1967	1967	1966	1967	1967	1966	1967	1966
UNITED STATES...	112	150	-	1	48	111	11	51	35	735	535
NEW ENGLAND.....	1	30	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	19	26
Maine.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Massachusetts.....	1	22	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	9
Rhode Island.....	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	18	12	-	-	-	3	3	24	17	135	73
New York City.....	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	21	12	51	17
New York, up-State.	5	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	37	15
New Jersey.....	11	4	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	20	15
Pennsylvania.....	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	27	26
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	16	6	-	-	28	21	-	-	1	88	98
Ohio.....	2	2	-	-	27	16	-	-	-	17	16
Indiana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3
Illinois.....	13	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	25	21
Michigan.....	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	30	52
Wisconsin.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	2	-	-	-	4	8	2	1	-	32	31
Minnesota.....	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	11	3
Iowa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Missouri.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	12
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Kansas.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	6
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	25	17	-	1	4	2	2	2	3	87	46
Delaware.....	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
Maryland.....	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	20	10
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Virginia.....	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	5
West Virginia.....	1	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	2
North Carolina.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
South Carolina.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Georgia.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	6
Florida.....	1	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	21	11
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	8	22	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	44	45
Kentucky.....	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	10	13
Tennessee.....	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	21	12
Alabama.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Mississippi.....	1	19	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	15
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	7	27	-	-	3	63	2	4	1	75	53
Arkansas.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	5
Louisiana.....	2	1	-	-	-	11	-	4	1	15	11
Oklahoma.....	1	4	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	6	-
Texas.....	4	22	-	-	-	47	2	-	-	51	37
MOUNTAIN.....	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	33	16
Montana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Colorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	3
New Mexico.....	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	3
Arizona.....	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	4
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	31	36	-	-	5	4	2	20	12	222	147
Washington.....	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	26	15
Oregon.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	19
California.....	26	31	-	-	4	3	2	19	11	178	110
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Hawaii.....	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	39

CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

AUGUST 26, 1967 AND AUGUST 27, 1966 (34th WEEK) — CONTINUED

AREA	MALARIA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINCOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			POLIOMYELITIS			RUBELLA
			Cumulative			Cumulative		Total	Paralytic		
	1967	1967	1967	1966	1967	1967	1966	1967	1967	Cum. 1967	1967
UNITED STATES...	41	175	57,250	188,165	22	1,624	2,643	1	-	19	178
NEW ENGLAND.....	1	6	844	2,233	-	67	118	-	-	-	22
Maine.....	1	4	238	195	-	3	9	-	-	-	1
New Hampshire.....	-	-	74	80	-	2	9	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	-	-	42	225	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	-	2	339	774	-	32	48	-	-	-	5
Rhode Island.....	-	-	62	72	-	4	13	-	-	-	5
Connecticut.....	-	-	89	887	-	25	35	-	-	-	11
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	5	11	2,236	17,953	5	266	315	-	-	5	23
New York City.....	1	2	447	8,260	2	48	44	-	-	1	14
New York, Up-State.	1	6	574	2,516	1	66	89	-	-	1	9
New Jersey.....	1	3	484	1,845	-	92	95	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	2	-	731	5,332	2	60	87	-	-	3	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	-	41	5,318	68,306	4	227	407	-	-	1	38
Ohio.....	-	1	1,137	6,331	1	75	112	-	-	-	5
Indiana.....	-	5	592	5,665	1	31	70	-	-	-	1
Illinois.....	-	4	938	11,326	1	53	76	-	-	-	-
Michigan.....	-	11	917	14,247	1	52	107	-	-	1	7
Wisconsin.....	-	20	1,734	30,737	-	16	42	-	-	-	25
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	-	5	2,828	8,666	2	70	141	-	-	3	7
Minnesota.....	-	-	120	1,639	1	17	34	-	-	-	1
Iowa.....	-	1	746	5,303	1	14	22	-	-	1	1
Missouri.....	-	-	332	530	-	14	54	-	-	-	-
North Dakota.....	-	2	859	1,078	-	1	9	-	-	-	5
South Dakota.....	-	-	52	40	-	6	4	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	2	626	76	-	12	8	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	-	-	93	NN	-	6	10	-	-	2	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	14	29	6,836	15,077	5	309	446	1	-	2	15
Delaware.....	-	2	45	256	-	6	4	-	-	-	1
Maryland.....	1	3	152	2,096	-	38	46	1	-	1	2
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	22	382	-	10	11	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	1	8	2,179	2,126	1	38	53	-	-	-	3
West Virginia.....	-	9	1,377	5,181	-	21	20	-	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	12	-	847	476	-	66	113	-	-	1	-
South Carolina.....	-	3	510	654	-	29	47	-	-	-	1
Georgia.....	-	2	34	234	3	47	63	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	-	2	1,670	3,672	1	54	89	-	-	-	8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	2	23	5,149	19,586	2	126	230	-	-	1	19
Kentucky.....	1	3	1,321	4,694	1	35	84	-	-	-	1
Tennessee.....	-	19	1,844	12,208	1	53	74	-	-	-	18
Alabama.....	-	1	1,322	1,677	-	25	50	-	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	1	-	662	1,007	-	13	22	-	-	1	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	2	36	17,213	24,193	-	215	366	-	-	7	-
Arkansas.....	-	-	1,404	970	-	28	33	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	2	1	152	99	-	85	137	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	-	1	3,348	474	-	16	18	-	-	1	-
Texas.....	-	34	12,309	22,650	-	86	178	-	-	6	-
MOUNTAIN.....	10	8	4,602	11,856	-	27	84	-	-	-	14
Montana.....	-	1	282	1,803	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
Idaho.....	-	-	377	1,547	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	-	180	157	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	9	1	1,544	1,277	-	12	45	-	-	-	12
New Mexico.....	-	2	578	1,130	-	3	10	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	-	3	1,011	5,277	-	4	10	-	-	-	1
Utah.....	1	1	361	622	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	269	43	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	7	16	12,224	20,295	4	317	536	-	-	-	40
Washington.....	1	1	5,418	3,487	-	28	37	-	-	-	1
Oregon.....	-	6	1,572	1,722	-	25	33	-	-	-	9
California.....	3	9	4,939	14,487	4	251	447	-	-	-	27
Alaska.....	-	-	133	467	-	9	15	-	-	-	2
Hawaii.....	3	-	162	132	-	4	4	-	-	-	1
Puerto Rico.....	-	2	2,101	2,632	-	12	11	-	-	-	-

CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED

AUGUST 26, 1967 AND AUGUST 27, 1966 (34th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT & SCARLET FEVER	TETANUS		TULAREMIA		TYPHOID		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1967	1967	Cum. 1967	1967	Cum. 1967	1967	Cum. 1967	1967	Cum. 1967	1967	Cum. 1967
UNITED STATES...	4,603	3	143	5	118	6	254	14	213	71	2,974
NEW ENGLAND.....	513	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	74
Maine.....	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
New Hampshire.....	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Vermont.....	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
Massachusetts.....	26	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2
Rhode Island.....	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Connecticut.....	344	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	115	-	11	-	-	2	23	4	22	2	62
New York City.....	5	-	5	-	-	2	12	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State.	107	-	1	-	-	-	7	3	7	2	52
New Jersey.....	NN	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	3	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	8	-	10
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	327	-	16	1	12	-	21	-	18	8	304
Ohio.....	36	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	10	1	103
Indiana.....	80	-	3	-	2	-	7	-	1	2	66
Illinois.....	55	-	7	1	10	-	2	-	7	1	60
Michigan.....	122	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	25
Wisconsin.....	34	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	50
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	177	-	10	1	20	-	14	-	3	8	704
Minnesota.....	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	135
Iowa.....	63	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	91
Missouri.....	1	-	5	1	8	-	7	-	1	2	130
North Dakota.....	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128
South Dakota.....	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	92
Nebraska.....	28	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	44
Kansas.....	5	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	1	84
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	613	1	34	-	9	1	33	4	89	8	386
Delaware.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	108	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	16	1	2
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	173	-	7	-	-	-	3	2	21	3	179
West Virginia.....	162	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	56
North Carolina.....	6	-	6	-	-	-	3	2	38	-	3
South Carolina.....	13	-	1	-	2	-	7	-	4	-	-
Georgia.....	11	-	3	-	4	1	9	-	9	-	90
Florida.....	135	1	15	-	1	-	7	-	-	2	56
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	855	1	23	1	9	3	44	4	40	19	565
Kentucky.....	60	-	3	-	1	1	18	-	13	-	128
Tennessee.....	757	-	8	1	6	1	8	4	21	12	391
Alabama.....	-	1	9	-	-	-	9	-	6	1	38
Mississippi.....	38	-	3	-	2	1	9	-	-	6	8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	531	1	31	2	56	-	30	-	23	19	626
Arkansas.....	-	-	5	2	34	-	7	-	6	3	86
Louisiana.....	6	-	3	-	4	-	13	-	-	2	56
Oklahoma.....	40	-	1	-	14	-	6	-	13	7	214
Texas.....	485	1	22	-	4	-	4	-	4	7	270
MOUNTAIN.....	989	-	-	-	7	-	16	-	8	1	92
Montana.....	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Colorado.....	665	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	8	-	10
New Mexico.....	127	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	28
Arizona.....	72	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	43
Utah.....	46	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	3
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
PACIFIC.....	483	-	16	-	4	-	70	2	9	5	161
Washington.....	59	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1
Oregon.....	74	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
California.....	334	-	13	-	2	-	66	1	6	4	157
Alaska.....	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	4	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	4	-	10	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	26

Week No. 34 DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 26, 1967

(By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes
	All Ages	65 years and over		
NEW ENGLAND:	718	454	30	32
Boston, Mass.	213	124	8	10
Bridgeport, Conn.	38	25	1	3
Cambridge, Mass.	26	17	-	1
Fall River, Mass.	41	26	-	2
Hartford, Conn.	52	24	2	4
Lowell, Mass.	24	12	1	3
Lynn, Mass.	18	14	-	1
New Bedford, Mass.	24	18	1	-
New Haven, Conn.	52	33	1	2
Providence, R. I.	70	45	9	4
Somerville, Mass.*	13	10	1	-
Springfield, Mass.	52	35	3	1
Waterbury, Conn.	44	34	-	-
Worcester, Mass.	51	37	3	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,181	1,876	132	138
Albany, N. Y.	50	28	2	5
Allentown, Pa.	34	21	1	3
Buffalo, N. Y.	119	66	4	13
Camden, N. J.	42	29	5	3
Elizabeth, N. J.	26	17	1	2
Erie, Pa.	36	22	3	-
Jersey City, N. J.	73	50	2	7
Newark, N. J.	84	45	7	7
New York City, N. Y.	1,643	947	66	61
Paterson, N. J.	35	21	2	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	476	280	8	18
Pittsburgh, Pa.	180	107	3	3
Reading, Pa.	43	32	3	2
Rochester, N. Y.	113	62	16	4
Schenectady, N. Y.*	26	16	1	1
Scranton, Pa.	37	26	3	-
Syracuse, N. Y.	59	37	1	2
Trenton, N. J.	53	32	1	4
Utica, N. Y.	24	17	-	-
Yonkers, N. Y.	28	21	3	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,467	1,355	70	127
Akron, Ohio	55	32	-	4
Canton, Ohio	46	28	4	1
Chicago, Ill.	677	351	20	41
Cincinnati, Ohio	168	98	3	5
Cleveland, Ohio	197	101	4	12
Columbus, Ohio	125	74	6	9
Dayton, Ohio	90	53	-	6
Detroit, Mich.	354	187	13	11
Evansville, Ind.	34	22	1	2
Flint, Mich.	51	20	-	4
Fort Wayne, Ind.	44	20	2	4
Gary, Ind.	44	23	3	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	38	26	1	2
Indianapolis, Ind.	133	82	3	8
Madison, Wis.	37	21	-	4
Milwaukee, Wis.	109	64	2	5
Peoria, Ill.	22	11	-	2
Rockford, Ill.	35	23	2	1
South Bend, Ind.	43	26	3	2
Toledo, Ohio	114	61	1	1
Youngstown, Ohio	51	32	2	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	764	475	20	41
Des Moines, Iowa	53	40	2	-
Duluth, Minn.	28	17	-	2
Kansas City, Kans.	29	18	3	3
Kansas City, Mo.	136	99	2	3
Lincoln, Nebr.	22	16	-	-
Minneapolis, Minn.	107	67	2	8
Omaha, Nebr.	56	23	1	1
St. Louis, Mo.	225	134	4	18
St. Paul, Minn.	55	32	1	4
Wichita, Kans.	53	29	5	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,063	520	42	80
Atlanta, Ga.	117	59	4	12
Baltimore, Md.	231	106	5	10
Charlotte, N. C.	49	21	1	4
Jacksonville, Fla.	50	22	2	5
Miami, Fla.	91	44	-	6
Norfolk, Va.	50	19	6	5
Richmond, Va.	76	29	1	11
Savannah, Ga.	18	10	1	1
St. Petersburg, Fla.	78	65	9	2
Tampa, Fla.	80	49	4	5
Washington, D. C.	184	82	9	17
Wilmington, Del.	39	14	-	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	629	338	40	31
Birmingham, Ala.	96	45	1	7
Chattanooga, Tenn.	47	20	8	5
Knoxville, Tenn.	51	34	8	3
Louisville, Ky.	120	68	13	5
Memphis, Tenn.	145	77	4	-
Mobile, Ala.	49	18	-	4
Montgomery, Ala.	29	19	3	3
Nashville, Tenn.	92	57	3	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	970	500	26	66
Austin, Tex.	38	18	6	4
Baton Rouge, La.	48	24	1	3
Corpus Christi, Tex.	28	12	-	3
Dallas, Tex.	132	60	1	7
El Paso, Tex.	49	26	2	6
Fort Worth, Tex.	67	41	2	6
Houston, Tex.	176	89	1	11
Little Rock, Ark.	48	24	2	3
New Orleans, La.	128	69	3	8
Oklahoma City, Okla.	74	32	-	3
San Antonio, Tex.	90	54	4	10
Shreveport, La.	53	24	4	2
Tulsa, Okla.	39	27	-	-
MOUNTAIN:	415	229	13	23
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	36	20	2	1
Colorado Springs, Colo.	15	11	2	-
Denver, Colo.	102	59	2	9
Ogden, Utah	20	16	2	1
Phoenix, Ariz.	109	59	3	7
Pueblo, Colo.	24	12	2	-
Salt Lake City, Utah	50	29	-	2
Tucson, Ariz.	59	23	-	3
PACIFIC:	1,479	844	27	80
Berkeley, Calif.	15	8	-	1
Fresno, Calif.	42	20	1	5
Glendale, Calif.	43	29	-	-
Honolulu, Hawaii	44	22	2	2
Long Beach, Calif.	71	46	2	-
Los Angeles, Calif.	470	273	7	31
Oakland, Calif.	87	53	-	4
Pasadena, Calif.	27	18	-	2
Portland, Oreg.	135	71	1	7
Sacramento, Calif.	55	25	2	1
San Diego, Calif.	80	43	-	7
San Francisco, Calif.	153	84	4	5
San Jose, Calif.	30	17	2	4
Seattle, Wash.	135	71	6	5
Spokane, Wash.	58	41	-	2
Tacoma, Wash.	34	23	-	4
Total	11,686	6,591	400	618

*Estimate - based on average percent of divisional total.

Cumulative Totals
including reported corrections for previous weeks

All Causes, All Ages	421,574
All Causes, Age 65 and over	240,807
Pneumonia and Influenza, All Ages	15,102
All Causes, Under 1 Year of Age	21,414

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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

STAPHYLOCOCCAL FOOD POISONING – Georgia

Separate outbreaks of staphylococcal food poisoning occurred almost simultaneously on Monday, July 17, 1967, among persons attending private gatherings in two different areas of metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia. Approximately 2 to 5 hours following the consumption of German chocolate cake, 11 persons at each of the gatherings experienced sudden onset of nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

The cakes had been baked by an Atlanta bakery. According to the information available, 113 German chocolate cakes were distributed to several outlets on the morning of the outbreaks. The layers had been baked 2 days before on July 15. Icing was made Monday morning just prior to distribution. Freshly prepared icing was used with the exception of four or five cakes which were covered with icing left over from July 15.

The icing recipe called for sugar, margarine, butter, frozen whole eggs, condensed milk, canned coconut, pecans, and water. Ingredients were boiled 15 minutes in preparation. The bakery's standard practice for leftover icing is to reboil it for 10 minutes. Both procedures would have killed staphylococci. Since more than 160,000,000 coagulase positive staphylococci per gram were recovered from the incriminated cakes, it is questionable as to whether the leftover icing was reboiled on this occasion.

Staphylococci isolated from the cakes reacted with phages 6/53/83A and produced enterotoxin A. Efforts are in progress to extract and test for enterotoxin in the cakes.

Prior to the outbreak, German chocolate cakes were refrigerated at outlets but not at the bakery. They are now being refrigerated at the bakery also, and the practice of using leftover icing has been discontinued.

(Reported by Dr. John E. McCroan, Chief Epidemiologist, and Mr. Thomas McKinley, Assistant Epidemiologist, Epidemiologic Investigations Branch, Georgia Department of Public Health.)

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DIRECTOR, NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER — DAVID J. SENCER, M.D.
CHIEF, EPIDEMIOLOGY PROGRAM — A.D. LANGMUIR, M.D.
ACTING CHIEF, STATISTICS SECTION — IDA L. SHERMAN, M.S.

IN ADDITION TO THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, THE NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER WELCOMES ACCOUNTS OF INTERESTING OUTBREAKS OR CASE INVESTIGATIONS WHICH ARE OF CURRENT INTEREST TO HEALTH OFFICIALS AND WHICH ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. SUCH COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

THE EDITOR
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT
NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

NOTE: THE DATA IN THIS REPORT ARE PROVISIONAL AND ARE BASED ON WEEKLY TELEGRAMS TO THE NCDC BY THE INDIVIDUAL STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS. THE REPORTING WEEK CONCLUDES ON SATURDAY; COMPILED DATA ON A NATIONAL BASIS ARE RELEASED ON THE SUCCEEDING FRIDAY.

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